

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

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Some Pointers on Registration

San Francisco's experiences with the military registration offer some information of value to Hawaii. A former Honolulu who served on one of the precinct registration boards found that several questions which came up and were solved in California are likely to arise here.

Perhaps that of most general interest was the registration of Japanese as Japanese, not as Mongolians. This is particularly noteworthy because the question of how to register Japanese has confronted the central board here. In California, where the anti-Japanese sentiment has focussed, the state board used discretion, and the courteous treatment of its Japanese residents by refusing to adjudicate them Mongolians was reciprocated in the assistance which the Nipponese gave the various boards.

Every Japanese who appeared before the boards had a written statement so filled out that no interpretation was necessary. The board's questions were written in Japanese and opposite them were the questions and answers in English. To register the bearer was thus but a matter of transcription. The precinct boards were informed that the advance statements had been prepared under the directions of the Japanese Association, and that non-members of the association were able to secure the same service on a payment of five cents each.

Another point noted as of interest to Hawaii was that the answering of the twelfth question—concerning claim for exemption because of dependent relatives—was ruled not compulsory. It was held that earlier questions concerning family gave sufficient information to cover this in case, for patriotic reasons, the registrant did not wish to ask exemption from service.

The precinct boards also received this emphatic notification from the state board: "Remember you are at war only with Germany."

In San Francisco the precinct boards did not find the expected rush of work on June 5, registration day. The largest precinct in the city is said to have registered only 140, and it cost the city but \$100 for the entire day. Of course the various officials all served voluntarily, without pay.

This would indicate that there will be no great pressure of work on July 31, Hawaii's registration day. At the same time, every possible way to secure full registration should be planned in advance and brought into operation.

COOL ROOSEVELT ON THE WAR

ON PREPAREDNESS—It is a shameful thing that after three years of warning we should owe our safety only to the prepared valor of other nations and not in the smallest degree to our own.

ON LOYALTY—We cannot prepare our spirit unless we insist that in this country there be no divided allegiance, no fifty-fifty loyalty between our flag and some other flag. I have as hearty respect for the German strain in our mixed blood as for any other; I have German blood in my veins. I demand for the American of German blood exactly the same treatment as for any other American. But in return I exact from him precisely the same conduct that we rightly exact from all other Americans.

ON GOVERNMENT—Government by a plutocracy and government by a mob are equally fatal to that orderly liberty for which Washington fought in war and strove in peace, and for which Lincoln not only lived, but died.

ON DEMOCRACY—Outside of the performance of service duty let there be no social line of cleavage between the major general and the enlisted man in the ranks.

ON UNIVERSAL SERVICE—Let every young man be trained in time of peace so that in time of war the whole citizenship of the country shall be available as a vast army, ready to do its full duty.

ON BUSINESS—Business must prosper or else there will be no prosperity for any one.

ON LABOR—For the wage-worker the prime needs are permanency of employment, old age pensions, insurance against accident and disease, proper working and living conditions, proper wages, reasonable leisure.

The "little fellow," who cannot afford to lose, has no business gambling in mining-stocks. For one promotion scheme which has made good on its promise to local investors, a good many have failed. This "percentage" is not much of a guarantee for the man of small means who is investing hard-earned savings. No matter with what good faith local directors enter into financial organization and the detail of actual operation, the businesses are virtually sure to have ups and downs, and it is the "downs" which squeeze the little fellow and too often break him. In the period of the "ups" he involves himself heavily in purchasing stock and when the pendulum swings, he cannot hold on. There have been a good many instances of this recently. There is no better time than right now for the man or woman of small or moderate means to go slow in buying mining-stocks where the mines are still in the development stage. This course may afterward bring a regret or two but it won't bring gray hairs and sleepless nights.

The death of a soldier in the Waiwae range by a fall over a cliff again calls attention to the danger of mountaineering in the Hawaiian hills unless extreme care is used. No climbing looks easier or more safe; none has more unexpected possibilities of mishap. The old timer is always wary, and particularly as death comes on. He takes no chances. When care is had, mountain-climbing is safe and an exhilarating sport as well.

The Crisis in Germany

German hunger and German sacrificial devotion are locked in a terrific struggle that is shaking the empire.

Despatches in the past 24 hours show the rising tide of criticism against the government and its submarine policy. The protests of the Catholic party, voiced by Leader Erzberger, are but faint mutterings of the storm brewing over an empire pinched by hunger and living on hope instead of food.

The stability of the government and possibly the stability of the Hohenzollern dynasty rests now on the submarine campaign. Germany has sustained a strategic defeat on land. She has conquered a huge territory and it is not an asset but a liability. She has won a series of spectacular victories on every front, without a decisive victory on any. She has pushed her devoted soldiers to the last mile of their driving power, and made them "dig in" and hold on through many weary months, until now they can hold no longer and are being driven back over the territory they bought with lavish blood.

Checked on land, gripped in the "iron ring," Germany's sole hope of victory is in the U-boat—to starve England out and bring the other Allies to some sort of terms. Russia came through its revolution uncorrupted and may be able at least to hold the German armies on the east. Berlin's prospect of winning the war on the land vanished when Minister Kerensky started the new Russian offensive.

Three weeks ago inside information from Germany said that the nation was slowly starving while it awaited the starving of England. A letter from Berlin to Copenhagen contained this unforgettable picture:

"Everyone believes England's defeat is the prime consideration," the German writer declared. "Germans regard England as the one nation responsible for the prolongation of the war. The German government, the navy, the army and the people are not anxious to start open hostilities against America. England is Germany's main enemy and Germany thinks through the submarines she has found the weapon which will bring England to her knees."

"The public expresses regret that English women and children will have to suffer through lack of food, but it remembers that the German women and children have been suffering for a long time on account of England's 'starvation blockade' of Germany."

"Of course, there is suffering here through lack of adequate food. The children are growing thinner. All our faces are pinched, except those of the food grafters, and there are plenty of these. It is true that we have only enough to live on. But we are going to go ahead and we are watching daily the work of our submarines. In the meantime we have cheering news of vegetables and cereals that will be plentiful soon. Also meat rations have been increased, and we are told the submarines will be increasingly large."

"We do not know what will happen to Russia. She may make a separate peace, in which case Germany would easily be able to lend her plenty of money—even billions. Italy would undoubtedly make a separate peace likewise if Russia took this step, because Italy fears for what the Austrian troops might do on her borders if they were released from the Russian front."

"With this it seems probable France might also agree to peace on certain favorable conditions, which Germany would be willing to grant."

"Under such circumstances no one thinks England would be foolish enough to stick in the war alone, or with the United States. If England did, Germany could literally put a steel net of submarines around the British Isles and starve them out. It would not take more than a few months, either."

Since then the criticism of the government has suddenly sharpened. Very likely the German people are embittered at finding out that their crop prospects have been exaggerated. At any rate, in reichstag yesterday Erzberger demanded that the ruthlessness campaign be dropped.

Yet the government cannot drop this without a fiercer storm. That storm might tear down the Hollweg government.

It is more likely that the protests will be stifled, the people placated, with more promises and with compromises. Maximilian Harden's ringing voice has been stilled with the suppression of his paper, and the junker and Krupp press are filled with unctuous reassurances. Next week, next month—within a very short time—England is to be starved out.

Germany does not yet seem on the verge of revolt, even of political revolt. There is a crisis in Berlin, but the country is not yet starved to the point of overthrowing the lords it has been taught can do no wrong.

These are perilous days for the editors of the island press. Libel suits to save injured feelings and otherwise rebuke the wielders of the pen and typewriter who have stepped on tender corns are becoming alarmingly frequent. A Hilo brother has been judged in contempt of court and separated from \$10. Yet one ray of light penetrates the darkling gloom of the sanctum. Police Judge Irwin yesterday held that beating up an editor is not a free and untrammelled pastime of the people, but a misdemeanor. He accordingly fined a Chinese belligerent \$50 for having walloped the pilot of the Chinese newspaper, Wah Hing Bo. This is indeed gratifying. Many an editor in these H. C. of L. days would not object to a standard rate of \$50 per wallop. However, the case may yet be appealed to the circuit court and Judge Ashford might get up and declare the editorial compensation act unconstitutional.

What the Germans really need is not a new chancellor but a new government from the kaiser up.

With a Roosevelt in Mesopotamia it can easily be seen that the sultan might as well call it quits.

Germany is having a little strafing-party of its own these days.

China is a little cracked but far from smashed.

AD CLUB IN WAR FRONT GREETING GETS A LINE ON BOSCHES' METHODS

Harry Strange Eager to See Yankees in Fray to Teach Germans a Lesson

Greetings to the Ad Club from a war hospital in France were read at the noon luncheon of the organization today by President Wallace R. Farrington in a letter just received from Harry L. Strange of Honolulu, who is doing his bit for the Allies at the front. Strange is a member of the club. The letter follows:

June 2, 1917.
"In Hospital, France.
"Hello Ad Club, Cherrie. Just a little word to say I am getting better and we are all mighty pleased to see the U. S. A. in and doing things right from the jump—in real Ad club style."

"The official German mentality is a puzzle to me.
"They affect to consider the assistance of the U. S. A. as negligible. You remember they thought the same of England's army force. It really makes me smile because I know what the state being in will mean, and I know the old Boche will be mighty sick and sad about it before he gets through. The trouble is that the German people believe anything the officials say, and the officials say just exactly what they consider best for their immediate hands without regard for the truth.
"The kaiser has just visited the

front where I was recently wounded, and he told his soldiers to show no mercy to the English and to take as few prisoners as possible. His poor soldiers don't quite like to hear him speak like that because we do all the prisoner taking and the poor Boche soldier doesn't want us to retaliate in the same strain.

"I am keeping a keen eye out for the first U. S. soldiers. I want to help give them a good welcome. We read with keen pleasure the enthusiasm being shown in the whole country and Honolulu is getting its full share of nature I assure you. Be sure and let me know when any Honolulu boys come over. I will have them made very comfortable whenever they touch England.
"Remember, Ad Club, it is not going to be by any means a walkover, and many hardships, disappointments and losses are ahead of us all, but there is nothing keeps the soldier so keen on his job as to know, and be continually told, that the people back home are enthusiastically and solidly behind him and that they too are enduring cheerfully their hardships that tend to make the soldier's task, not easier, because that's impossible, but a little more endurable. And I know of nothing to equal the Ad Club spirit in accomplishing this. I will be back in the line long before you get this.
"Yours, Harry Strange.
"I was fortunate enough to be awarded the military cross."

Letters OF TIMELY TOPICS

THE ANONYMOUS COWARD

In spite of the frequent notifications that this paper does not publish anonymous letters, we occasionally receive them. A long screed arrived recently to which the writer did not have the courage to sign his name. It went into the waste-basket unread.

UNCONSCIOUS DISCOURTESY

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: "Who is this?" That simple sentence, of but three words, is responsible for more "riling up" that sours the milk of human kindness than can be imagined. What will have a tendency to rile you up quicker than when settled comfortably in an easy chair with an entertaining book to be summoned post haste to the telephone, located possibly down stairs or at some distant point on the same floor, and when you have said "Hello" as pleasantly as you can under the circumstances, hear the demand come over the line, sharply or otherwise, "Who is this?" It is just about that time the average person's amiability flows out at his fingers' ends and the rile commences to rise.

Suppose a person rang your door bell, and when you opened the door greeted you with "Who is this?" It is two to one that a sharp answer would be made to such an impertinent inquiry, and possibly the interview would end right there.

PATIENCE.

THE DUTY OF THE HAWAIIAN

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

Sir: We are at war. Today the battle-flags are being unfurled; and over land and sea, the call has come to our isles of the mid-Pacific.

It is in these trying times that the man—the true and virile man—is found. For the destiny of the nation hangs in the balance.

And there looms before me the spectre of that great thing that has set the world afire; I behold that monster of all iniquity—Germany of kaiserism and kultur.

Hence, my message is to those of my blood who, in their hearts, have questioned the reason of our government participating in this, the greatest conflict of all ages.

And it is to you, my native Hawaiians, that this appeal is sent—be loyal, be true, be not traitors.

For we are at war in defense of a sacred cause—that of freedom and democracy as against vassalage and autocracy.

We stand today at the parting of the ways. Our Americanism must stand the acid test. If we fail in our duty, then it will be evident that we have no conception of those sacred

ideals for which Republicanism is established.

And there are some of us who would revert to the past, and revive memories of annexation with all its attendant pains.

But we have entered into the fold of Columbia, and she has taken us to her bosom and given us nourishment. We are become grown, and prosperous in the protection of that most loving mother. Self-government, freedom, the right of suffrage have been freely granted to us. We are the members of a great commonwealth, after whose fashion the world must, eventually, follow.

History tells us of the feudalism of the past, of oppression and of rank tyranny, of despotic arrogance. And history is repeating itself today.

Prussianism, that implacable foe to freedom, is the nemesis that looms over the horizon. It is the levathan that threatens ruin to the world, and to our peaceful isles of the sea.

Like an octopus, it sends out its tentacles, seeking prey wherever it may reach. And its chief exponent, the kaiser, can not be satiated in blood alone.

For kultur dreams of a world empire, of kingdoms and governments under the diadem of Germany, of the power and magnificence of a despotism whose like has never been excelled.

Men are of no consequence, their liberties of no moment, and all that we hold dear and sacred will not be spared the ravages of the Teuton Moloch.

And we who are liberty-loving, whose fathers have never submitted to thralldom, must fight against this menace to democracy and freedom.

The enemy, against whom we are matched, respects no law of God or man. His is the maxim of hate. He murders non-combatants, attacks helpless women and children, and desecrates the sanctity of the home.

We must crush him as we would a scorpion; he must go down into the chaos that he has evolved; he shall not be allowed to disturb the future tranquility of the nations. And this is the work to which we have been set. It is a heroic task and one of great magnitude. Let us enter into our share of the labor, let there be no shirker.

I feel that we shall not be found wanting, that the native Hawaiian will not evade the duty that he owes to himself, but that he will strongly assert himself against Prussianism, kultur and the kaiser.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE KALEIOPU.

STEEL JOINS FACULTY OF MILITARY ACADEMY

Paul Steel, who has been with the county Y. M. C. A. of Kaula, has resigned from that work to take up teaching and has been appointed assistant principal of the Honolulu military academy.

Mr. Steel was for several years a teacher in the public schools in the states and is a graduate of the Teachers' college of the University of Missouri.

PETROGRAD VISITOR THINKS RUSS WILL WIN ONCE THEY GET STARTED

Intent on seeing Honolulu, the Fall, Waikiki beach and the Bishop museum before her steamer sails this afternoon at 3 o'clock, Miss Isabel Hapgood, a writer for the national magazines, came ashore this morning, with all the enthusiasm of a tourist on her first visit, although she has just concluded a trip of several months in Russia, during which she witnessed the overthrow of the monarchical government.

Miss Hapgood is a woman well advanced in years, but still retains the spirit of youth. "No, I won't tell you all I know about Russia," she replied to a reporter with mock seriousness, when she was asked to relate some of her experiences in that troubled country during the revolution. "That would take all the cream away from my writing," she added.

She said later she had an article ready for publication in one of the mainland magazines in the hands of her agents in the United States and it would be distinctly unfair for her to talk for an interview until it was published.

She remarked that she did not care to be interviewed until she was once more in the United States. On being informed that she was already in a section of that country, she answered good naturedly: "Well, that's good! I ought to be corrected for that."

Still, she did say that her experiences in Petrograd were highly exciting. It was most interesting to watch the change of government. When told that in the past few days the Russian army had made gains of 17 miles and captured many prisoners, she showed enthusiasm and exclaimed: "Oh, that is good! The best news though is that the Russians have actually again started an offensive."

She seemed to think that if the Russians got thoroughly started again there could be no other outcome than victory for them and their allies.

Like the true American journalist, Miss Hapgood refused to be hand-capped by escorts or company on her tour of Honolulu and told several of her fellow passengers that she wanted to go alone.

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